



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAMES CLARKE WELLING.

On September 4 Dr. JAMES C. WELLING, formerly President of the Anthropological Society of Washington, died suddenly at Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. WELLING was born in Trenton, New Jersey; was educated at Princeton College, receiving from that institution the degree of A. B. in 1844 and A. M. in 1847, and the degree of LL. D. from Columbian University in 1868. He was president of St. John's College, Maryland, in 1867; professor of *belles lettres* at Princeton in 1870; president of Columbian University in 1871 and of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in 1877; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1886, holding the last three offices at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Anthropological Society of Washington and its President during 1891 and 1892.

His studies were directed chiefly to history, political economy, and philosophy. He was an excellent linguist and was distinguished for breadth of culture and catholicity of judgment. At the outbreak of the civil war he was on the editorial staff of the *National Intelligencer*, and wrote for that journal a series of articles on constitutional and international law as applied to the pending difficulties that were noted for their soundness and for their scholarly and impartial tone. He was engaged at the time of his death upon a history of the civil war and upon various philosophical works. He was a frequent contributor to the *AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST*, his latest contribution being the article on "The Last Town Election in Pompeii," published in July, 1893.
